

in the esteem of the public is what we always have done. It is just such wonderful values as we offer today that has enabled us to retain this prominent place.

Men's Best Welted Shoes and Oxfords-PATENT CALF. TAN BOX CALF. BLACK BOX CALF. RUSSET VICI KID, BLACK VICI KID, BEST GRASS LINEN.

ALL THE NEW POPULAR SHAPES.

Sizes to Fit Any Foot.

No better Shoes ever sold for \$3.00. Some as good as is sold for \$3.50. UNTIL SATURDAY, 11 P.M.,

See Display in Our Window.

HEILBRUN & CO.,

402 7th St. N.W. Sign: "The Old Woman in Shoe."

Legal notice is hereby given that the Hallwood Cash Reg-1ster made at Columbus, Ohio, is an infringement of our patents. This claim of infringement is based upon the opinions of Messrs. M. E. Dayton of Chicago, Jas. W. See of Hamilton, Ohio, Church & Church of Washington, Edward Rector of Chicago, Alvan Macauley of Dayton, Ohio, and Kerr, Page & Cooper of New York city, who are among the most prominent patent lawyers and mechanical experts in this country and who are the best authorities on the subject of Cash Register Patents. They all declare that the Hallwood Cash Register is a positive infringement of our patents Nos. 406,748, 433,728, 560,089, 599,-625 and Re-issue No. 10,885. We have sued The Hallwood Cash Register Company for the infringement of patents Nos. 406,748, 433,728, 599,625 and Re-issue No. 10,885. All four of these suits are now pending.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that user of an infringing machine is liable for damages, as well as the maker and seller. We have sued a number of merchants for using the Hallwood Cash Register after receiving notice that it infringed our patents.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY

Not to use the Hallwood Cash Register until the above suits

have been decided by the court. The National Cash Register Company.

Would You for 50c.?

The advertisement you have seen in all the street cars in Washington for the past two weeks reading simply "WOULD YOU FOR 50c.?" is the advance agent for

EFFERVESCENT, LAXATIVE, THE GREATEST DYSPEPSIA CURE OF THE AGE.

Can Buy 10c. Bottles.

DIRECTIONS-For a Headache-One teaspoonful in half glass of water (not too cold),

Directions—for a measure—one teaspoonth in nair glass of water (not too cold), and repeat in half hour if necessary.

For a Laxative—Two teaspoonfuls before breakfast.

For a Purgative—Two teaspoonfuls, and repeat the dose in half hour.

If possible, the best time to take LAX-TONE is before breakfast.

For that stuffy, puffy feeling or shortness of breath, when you imagine you have "heart disease," take LAX-TONE.

If you are Billous or have a Sour Stomach, take LAX-TONE.

LAX-TONE neutralizes the acid and will cure any trouble arising from a disordered stomach.

MACH.
IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS. REMEMBER, IT IS PLEASANT TO TAKE. Does not cramp or gripe.

All those who have tried LAX-TONE know that it does not go off with a fizz, and then over, but goes slowly and gives you time to enjoy it.

On Sale at All Druggists. Also on Draught at Soda Fountains and First-Class Restaurants.

F. A. Tschiffely, Jr., Wholesale Distributing Agent for Washington, D. C. Also Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in Baltimore.

Stupendous showing of SPONGES!

Mediterranean Bath Sponges—the finest
Mediterranean Bath Sponges—the finest
that grow. A sponge is a necessary
toilet requisite. Why not select from a
stock like ours? Sponges, 10c. up.

Ogram's, 13th&Pa. Av.

Favors, Scrap Book Pictures, Masks, Spangles, Fancy Paper, Beads, Shells. Paper Flowers made to order. J. JAY GOULD, 421 9th.

Artistic Photos.

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TYou may expect the best Photos you've ever had taken—when you come here. W. H. Stalee, 1107 F St.

> Go to Siccardi's FOR BARGAINS IN HUMAN HAIR. Mme. Siccardi 711 11th st., next to Palais Royal to rooms for hairdressing, shampooing and asi3-16th

Extremely Weak== No Appetite.

If such is your condition, the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract will afford instant relief if taken with your meals and before retiring.

Johann Hoff's

Malt Extract

is nature's own remedy for loss 🥻 of appetite, sleeplessness, im- 3 perfect nutrition, dyspepsia, etc. A record of over fifty years has proven this to be true.

Dr. W. N. Bradford of Cambridge, Ohio, writes: "Johann 🕻 Hoff's Malt Extract is a certain tonic and invigorator. It imparts energy and vivacity and \$ supplies resistance to fatigue."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Makes Flesh and Blood. Avoid Imitations.

Lawvers, Doctors, Business Men and the Public Generally.

Rev. J. W. Dickel, U. B. Church, 225 North Capitol Street, "Munyon Cured Me of Catarrh and Nervous Prostration After Others Had Failed."

Rev. A. D. Dick, Reliance, Md., "I Had Catarrh for Five Years. Munyon Cured Me. I Have the Highest Regard for His Remedies."

Rev. William Bartlett, 25 Sacramento Street, Cambridge, Mass., "I Find the Use of Munyon's Inhaler Pleasant and Effective. It is Wonderful."

Write to Any of the Above Gentlemen and Ask Them What Munyon Has Done for Them.



What Doctors Sav.

"I believe Munyon's Inhaler is the most scientific instrument for the treatment of Catarrh and Grippe ever introduced. It is not only a curative, but also a preventive against disease.

"W. F. ROTH, M. D.,

"2835 12th st., Philadelphia, Pa."

"I find from practical, analytical and chemical experience that Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is precisely what its name states it to be.
"WILLARD H. MORSE, M. D., F. B. S., Sc.,
"Westfield, N. J."

What the General Public

Miss Mary E. Frost, 223 Massachusetts ave. n.w., Washington, D. C., says: "I have only words of praise for Manyon's Renedies. Some five years ago I was confined to my bed for three weeks with an awful attack of rhenmatism, Doctors were called in, but they did me no good. I was persuaded to purchase a bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, and this small bottle entirely cured in. I have had no return of the trouble. Several of my friends to whom I recommended it were also cured."

"Was deaf. Now I can hear. Had catarrh. Now I have none. This is what Munyon's Inhaler

"W. W. SINCLAIR,
"2110 Eighth st. n.w., Washington, D. C." CALL AND CONSULT MUNYON'S PHYSICIANS.

CALL AND TRY MUNYON'S INHALER. COME SIT TEN MINUTES IN MUNYON'S LIFE IT COSTS YOU NOTHING.

COME TEST MUNYON'S WONDERFUL ELEC-TRICAL MACHINE. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING.

Everybody is welcome at our office. Prof. Mun-yon has put in the way of every man, woman and child to escape nine-tenths of ordinary diseases and at almost no money cost. Every drug store has his remedies—57 cures for 57 ills—mostly 25 cents a vial. Munyon's Inhaler, complete with all medicines, \$1.00, at any druggist's, or mailed from our office. Open all day and evening. Sunday, 2 to 5. 623 THIRTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST.

One of the most curious ways of raising ready money practiced by the impecunious is the hypothecation of soiled linen. The bankers are the Chinese laundrymen, whose places are so numerously scattered over the city. When a needy individual has no other collateral to put up for a short loan he finds in John a friend in need, who is always ready to make an advance on a bundle of shirts, collars or cuffs. Very often the loan almost equals the value of the security, but John shrewdly reasons that his customer will let other claims go by default before he will forfeit the shirts and collars so necessary in making a preand contars so necessary in making a pre-sentable appearance.

The custom of making use of the laun-dryman as an "uncle" is said to have orig-inated in San Francisco, and was brought eastward by returning travelers from the Pacific slope. BENEFIT LABOR

Work the Industrial Commission is

Now Doing.

GENERAL PLAN OF THEIR INQUIRY

Character of the Men Whose Testimony is Being Secured.

TO RECOMMEND LEGISLATION

wo years for which it was created. During this time the commission outlined the details of the plan upon which it will make its investigation of the industrial problems of the United States and has made very considerable progress in the collection of data as the basis for its recommendations to Congress and to the several state legislatures in favor of legislation it may conclude is desirable to promote the interests of labor. Many distinguished writers on social and economic questions and leaders of organized labor in this country have been before the commission to give their testimony, and before the work has been completed it is believed the commission will have in its possession the most comprehensive statements concerning labor in all its branches that have ever been compiled in the United States.

The industrial commission is the result of persistent agitation which has extended over a period of many years. When the Homestead riots alarmed the country, and during other periods when life and property have been threatened in connection with strikes involving thousands of men, the problem of adjusting the relations be-tween capital and labor was being thought over with unusual seriousness. The indus-trial commission is one of the results of those troublous times. Those who argued in favor of such a commission believed that it would call out the best thought of the country on the industrial question, create a feeling among working people every-where that the government was using its best efforts for their advancement, and result in doing much good in alleviating the condition of labor. The commission has so far progressed as to have secured praise for its work from a number of labor organizations, and its members believe that as time passes the movement will become more and more popular throughout the country.

Recommending Legislation. The commission has many knotty probems before it, which not only involve its contemplated recommendations of legislation, but also the means that can be taken for securing the enactment of desirable laws. Congress can do comparatively little laws. Congress can do comparatively little in legislating for the benefit of labor. A great deal will be left for the states to do in advancing the cause of labor within their respective borders. If the recommendations of the commission commend themselves to labor leaders generally, it is believed there will be a united effort on the part of organized labor to secure their enactment into law, by bringing its influence to bear upon Congress and state legislatures.

The act of Congress creating the commission provided that it should be composed of

sion provided that it should be composed of five members of the Senate and five mem-bers of the House of Representatives, to be bers of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the presiding officers of those bodies. This resulted in the selection of Senators James H. Kyle, Boles Penrose, Lee Mantle, Stephen R. Mallory and John W. Daniel, and Representatives John J. Gardner of New Jersey, Wm. Lorimer of Illinois, L. F. Livingston of Georgia, John C. Bell of Colorado and Theobold Otjen of Wisconsin. Nine other persons were to be appointed members of the commission by the President, and under that authority the following were selected: Andrew L. Harris of Ohio, S. N. Dexter North of Massachusetts, Ellison A. Smyth of South Carsachusetts, Ellison A. Smyth of South Car-olina, ex-Representative John M. Farquhar of New York, Eugene D. Conger of Michilips of Pennsylvania, Charles J. Harris of North Carolina, M. D. Ratchford of Indiana and John L. Kennedy of the District of Co-

Scope of the Work. The scope of the work of the commission

is outlined in the law creating it, as fol-"Section 2. That it shall be the duty of this commission to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, to labor, to agri-culture, to manufacturing and to business, and to report to Congress and to suggest

such legislation as it may deem best upon "Section 3. That it shall furnish such information and suggest such laws as may be made a basis for uniform legislation by the various states of the Union, in order to harmonize conflicting interests and to be

quitable to the laborer, the employer, the producer and the consumer. "Section 4. That the commission shall give reasonable time for hearings, if deem-ed necessary, and if necessary it may appoint a subcommission or subcommissions of its own members to make investigation in any part of the United States, and it shall be allowed actual necessary expenses for the same. It shall have the authority to send for persons and papers and to ad-minister oaths and affirmations. * * *" The commission proceeded to organize by electing Senator Kyle chairman, ex-Representative Phillips first vice chairman, and Representative Gardner, second vice chairman, with Wm. E. Sackett of New York secretary, and P. H. Donnelly chief clerk. It secured permanent quarters in the Bliss building, near the Capitol, where its daily sessions are heid.

Plan of Inquiry.

The plan of the investigation to be carried on was arranged under four heads, as follows: Agriculture, manufacturing and general business, mining and transportation. The purpose of this investigation, as interpreted by the commission, "is to ascertain the nature of the existing legislation of the several states and of the United States nearing upon industrial conditions; the actual operation of that legislation in its relation to the workingman, to the manufacturer and usiness man, and to the consumer; the character and effects of similar legislation in foreign countries, and how far it is applicable or desirable in the United States, and what legislation, if any, along new lines, is practicable or desirable for the improvement of industrial conditions, with a view to determining how far it is possible to frame uniform industrial laws, the adoption of which can be recommended to Congress and to the legislatures of the several states.

"A similar statement, will apply to the "A similar statement will apply to the work of the commission so far as it relates to agriculture, to mining and to transpor-tation.

"The main work of the commission may,

therefore, be said to be to study and com-pare existing laws bearing upon industrial conditions, here and elsewhere, to ascertain by competent testimony wherein they are deficient, defective, inoperative or oppres-sive, and to recommend such remedial statutes as will tend not only to make the conditions of industry more uniform as between the several states, but to remove
such existing sources or causes of discontent, inequality and injustice as can be
reached and regulated through legislation."
With the object of carrying out this purpose the commission adopted a topical plan
of inquiry for each of the four heads under
which it had arranged its work. Each of
these plans of inquiry contain about seventy-five questions, which it is proposed to
have answered by leading authorities on
the subjects under consideration. The comutes as will tend not only to make the conhave answered by leading authorities on the subjects under consideration. The commission found that the bureau of labor had collected a voluminous and valuable mass of statistical material at an expense of much money and labor. This was true of other branches of the government, so that immediately there was available an enormous amount of reliable data which could not have answered the purpose of the commission better had it been collected for its especial use. All this data is being supplemented, explained and brought up to date by the best authorities, who are appearing before the commission from time to time.

Many Questions Asked.

Many Questions Asked The plan of inquiry relating to agriculture involves a thorough investigation into the onditions of labor, wages and methods of payment, crop-sharing, partnership and tenancy, immigration and education, comNO MORE IMPORTED BEER.



Perfection has been reached in. America by Pabst.

We have just placed upon the market a new brew of Doppelbræu (Double Brew), which we claim to be superior in every respect to Imported Beer.

This wonderful brew has been in preparation for the past eight months, and its coming marks a new era in the art of brewing in America, as well as emphasizing the entire success of the Improved Methods used Exclusively in our brewery.

The result, therefore, of the use of choice materials, the improved system of malting, and the extreme cleanliness of our plant, assures to the public an absolutely Pure and Perfect Beer.

If you will try a case you will like it.



Pabst Brewing Company

WASHINGTON BRANCH,

705 NORTH CAPITOL ST.

Telephone 273.

All departments of our brewery are open to the inspection of visitors every day except Sunday

parative earnings of capital invested in agriculture, present condition of agricultur-ists, annual production, cost of production and transportation, local markets as to

prices and existing federal and state laws touching agricultural industries.

Numerous questions are asked under each of these heads to bring out every phase of the industry. Each of the four plans of inquiry is supplemented during the examination by questions from any of the comination by questions from any of the comness, and frequently the most important

testimony is secured through such ques-

Witnesses Examined. Among the witnesses who have been examined by the commission are Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor; E. A. Moseley, secretary of the interstate commerce commission; Mr. Herman Stump, ex-commissioner general of immigration; Dr. W. T. Harris, commissioner of education; T. V. dent of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States; Daniel O'Leary, chief factory inspector of New York; James Campbell, factory inspector of Pennsylvania and extensive to the College of Pennsylvania and Extensive president of the Glass Workers' Union of the United States; Fannie B. Ames, fac-tory inspector of Massachusetts; R. Howard, ex-president of the Spinners' Union of Massachusetts; Col. Brigham, assistant sec-retary of agriculture and vice president of the National Grange, Patrons of Hus-bandry; Aaron Jones, president of the Na-tional Grange; N. J. Batchelder, president of the New Hampshire Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; D. A. Hayes, president of the Bottle Blowers' Association; Frank Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Geo. E. McNeil, author of a number of works on political economy, and Theodore C. Search, presi-dent of the Wool Manufacturers' Associa-

tion of the United States.

been the common story of labor leaders who have come before the commission to say that the strike is being used more and more cautiously. Many of these witnesses show remarkable familiarity with every phase of the labor question as affecting the industry in which they are chiefly interested, and they show that they are studying the situation in the labor market throughout the world and are encouraging organization among workingmen every where in order to maintain prices of labo or to secure better terms than in the past. or to secure better terms than in the past. The leader of one organization testified to having successfully co-operated with labor unions in Europe in order to prevent foreign workmen from coming to the United States to take lower wages than are being paid to members of his union. Any one who has formed his ideas of the great labor leaders of the country from cartoons representing a troublemaking individual, unreasoning and turbulent, would be surprised to see the gentlemanly and intelliprised to see the gentlemanly and intelli-gent men who come here as representatives of great labor organizations in order to testify before the commission.
Of course, the commission has not progressed far enough yet to have formulated

any recommendations. They are authorized to make such recommendations to Congress from time to time, and it may be that when the next Congress meets they heard from.

From Rockbridge county, Virginia, comes the report that there is an enormous number of crows there and they are committing unheard-of freaks. They have been seen on the backs of the sheep on several farms. A gentleman stated that he saw three crows at the same time on the back of one sheep, and the animal did not appear to mind them, but continued to walk about and feed. The only reason assigned for the crows being there was that they had frosted their feet during the cold spell and were using the wool on the free list as an article for their injured feet.

Grain-o brings relief

To the coffee drinser. Coffee drinking is a habit that is universally indulged in and almost as universally injurious. Have you tried Grain-O? It is almost like coffee, but the effects are just the opposite. Coffee upsets the stomach, ruins the digestion, affects the beart and disturbs the whole nervous system. Grain-O tones up the stomach, aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. There is nothing but nourishment in Grain-O. It can't be otherwise. 15c. and 25c. per package.

A MANILA HERO.

While on Pleket Duty.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Among the gallant United States soldiers now upholding the honor of their country at Manila, who have performed deeds which will win for them the coveted medal honor, is Thomas Smith, a private of Company E, South Dakota Volunteers. To him was also accorded the honor of being personally congratulated by Gen. Otis. In an encounter with two Filipinos who the arms, and the greater weight of the sought to assassinate him while on picket duty Smith, after being badly wounded, shot and instantly killed one of his assailants and wounded the other so severely that he died a short time later. Sergt. Ricker, Corp. Wheeler and three privates, among them Private Smith, were assigned Powderly, commissioner general of immi-gration; John T. Wilson, grand chief, Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen of Private Smith went on picket duty. His America, E. R. Johnson, professor of transportation and commerce, University of Pennsylvania; M. M. Garland, late president was one of the most dangerous patrolled by American soldiers, passing along a narrow road thickly fringed with trees discerned two Filipinos approaching him, apparently on their way to Manila. They were dressed in white and walked in single file, one about six feet behind the other. He challenged them and they answered promptly, the first greeting him with the words "Buenos noches amego" (good evening friend). The greetly state greeting him with the words "Buenos noches amego" (good evening friend). The greetly state greetly greetly state greetly greetly state greetly gree ing, friend). The second repeated the greeting, and accompanied it with a military salute. Smith replied in English, and, seeing nothing suspicious, shouldered his Springfield rife and turned to resume his beat. Just as they passed him he careless-ly turned his head to look after them. This foriumate circumstance saved his life, for immediately after passing him the second Filipino drew a machiete, sprang at the sentry and aimed a terrific blow at his head The stroke would practically have severed

Private Smith's head from his body had he not caught sight of the descending knife in time to dodge slightly, causing the blade to Methods of Labor Leaders.

The evidence that has been taken by the commission has demonstrated that labor organizations are relying on diplomacy rather than on expensive strikes as the best means for securing the consideration which they believe is due them. It has been the common story of labor leaders the labor leaders the common story of labor leaders the labor leaders labor leaders the labor leaders labor labor labor labor labor leaders labor l twenty feet. By this time he was so weak from pain and loss of blood that he was forced to his knees, and while in this po-sition he reloaded his rifle and fired a shot at the other Filipino, who was just disappearing in the edge of the thicket at the side of the road. This chot also took effect, for the dead body of the native was found next morning in the thicket, he having evidently crawled as far as possible before explains. fore expiring, for the body was discovered some distance from the point where he disappeared in the underbrush as Smith fired at him. Comrades, attracted by the firing, rushed to the aid of the brave soldler, and procuring a horse, placed him upon the animal and conveyed him three miles to the common's quarters where his record company's quarters, where his wound was dressed by the surgeons. Smith bled so profusely that in going the three miles to the company quarters his clothing became thoroughly saturated, his shoes full and the horse covered with blood. He was afterward taken to the hospital. That a man after being so severely wounded, should have the pluck, not only to face his foes and fight, but to kill one of his assailants on the spot and mortally wound the other. excited the admiration of all the soldiers at Manilla. He was consentuated on his excited the admiration of all the soldiers at Manila. He was congratulated on his plucky fight by practically the whole army, even Gen. Otis calling upon him while in the hospital and shaking hands with him and commending him for his bravery. A fund was raised among the soldiers and officers, with which they purchased an elegant gold watch and presented it to the hero. The machete, a very fine one with an inlaid gold handle, which came so near being the means of ending his life, was being the means of ending his life, was found on the ground under the body of the native who was first killed, and this was also presented to him as a memento of the encounter. Smith's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Smith, reside on a farm near Lake Preston. S. D., and are naturally very proud of their heroic son.

Probably the oldest chessmen known to exist are an almost complete set which is preserved in the East Indian Museum, London. They were excavated about thirty years ago on the site of the city of Brahmunabad, in Bind, which was destroyed by an earthquake in the eighth century. They are black and white, made of ivory and ebony, turned and plain in character, without ornament. The kings and queens are about three inches high, the pawns one inch and the other pieces of intermediate heights. Fragments of a chess board of the same materials were found with them.

FATAL LIFE PRESERVERS.

Sometimes Help to Drown Instead

words over human beings is noted by a thoughtful French writer, Francisque Sarcey. He says that after the wreck of the were found floating, drowned, with life-preservers on. The life preservers were fastened around the belts instead of under upper part of the body had tipped the head under water and the person was infallibly

drowned. Now, the greater number of the persons drowned were French, and the French term for a life preserver is ceinture de sauvetage, or "life-saving belt." This word ceinture suggests to the mind, in its moments of disorder and unreadiness such as a great catastrophe, brings the idea of putting on a belt, and as a belt is put around the waist and nowhere else, the frightened person instinctively adjusts the life preserver close about the hips. The re-sult is that as soon as the person so pro-vided falls into the water his body tips over, with the heavier portion downward, and the head is plunged beneath the sur-

The word "belt." therefore, the French writer insists, was the cause of the loss of many lives in the Bourgogne disaster. Unfortunately, it was not the cause of so many as the want of courage and chivalry on the part of the crew. In the English language we have no such confusing notion connected with the word which describes the same object. Perhaps it is the word "life preserver" that inclines us to put the article on close under the armpits, so that it holds the head of a floating per

son out of water. son out of water.

The French propose to counteract the fatal effect of their own word by renaming the article, and calling it a brassiere, which is a kind of a waist, and by bringing in the word bras, or arm, it is expected to teach the people to put a life preserver on just underneath the arms.

LEAVINGS IN PALACES.

Large Sums Made From the Sale of Unused Food. From the New York Herald.

Here are some interesting statistics in regard to the food which is served in royal palaces, but which is not used by the host or guests. The chief cook of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria estimates that of the 1,250,000 francs which are spent each year on the imperial table more than half a million francs are spent on unused food, or "leavings." The perquisites from a single banquet which was given on the occasion of the jubilee amounted to more

than 20,000 francs. wines, are sold after each meal to the principal restaurants of Vienna, and in this way the cooks and their assistants contrive to obtain twice and often even three times as much as is paid to them each month by the emperor's steward. In Italy and in Spain this leakage (no other word seems appropriate) has with the last few years been reduced to a minimum. The Emperor of Germany has also set his face against this extravagance. It is said that he makes a contract with the proprietor of one of the first hotels in Berlin, who guarantees to furnish meals to him and to all the members of his court for the fixed sum of

20 marks a head.

20 marks a head.

Queen Victoria examines carefully into her household expenses and is especially careful that no money shall be wasted in the royal kitchen.

In the imperial palaces of Russia the "leavings" must be considerable. Every day between 500 and 600 francs' worth of wines and cigars are furnished for the imperial banquet, and there is a strict rule that no bottle, whether opened or not, shall be presented twice at the czar's table. It is said that this rule is rigidly enforced, and, if so, it can readily be seen that the iot of a chef in a Russian royal palace is by no means unhappy.

The Great Port N. P. WILLIS said of